

Figure 30: Axes used to assess sediment size. Source: Harrelson *et al.* (1994).

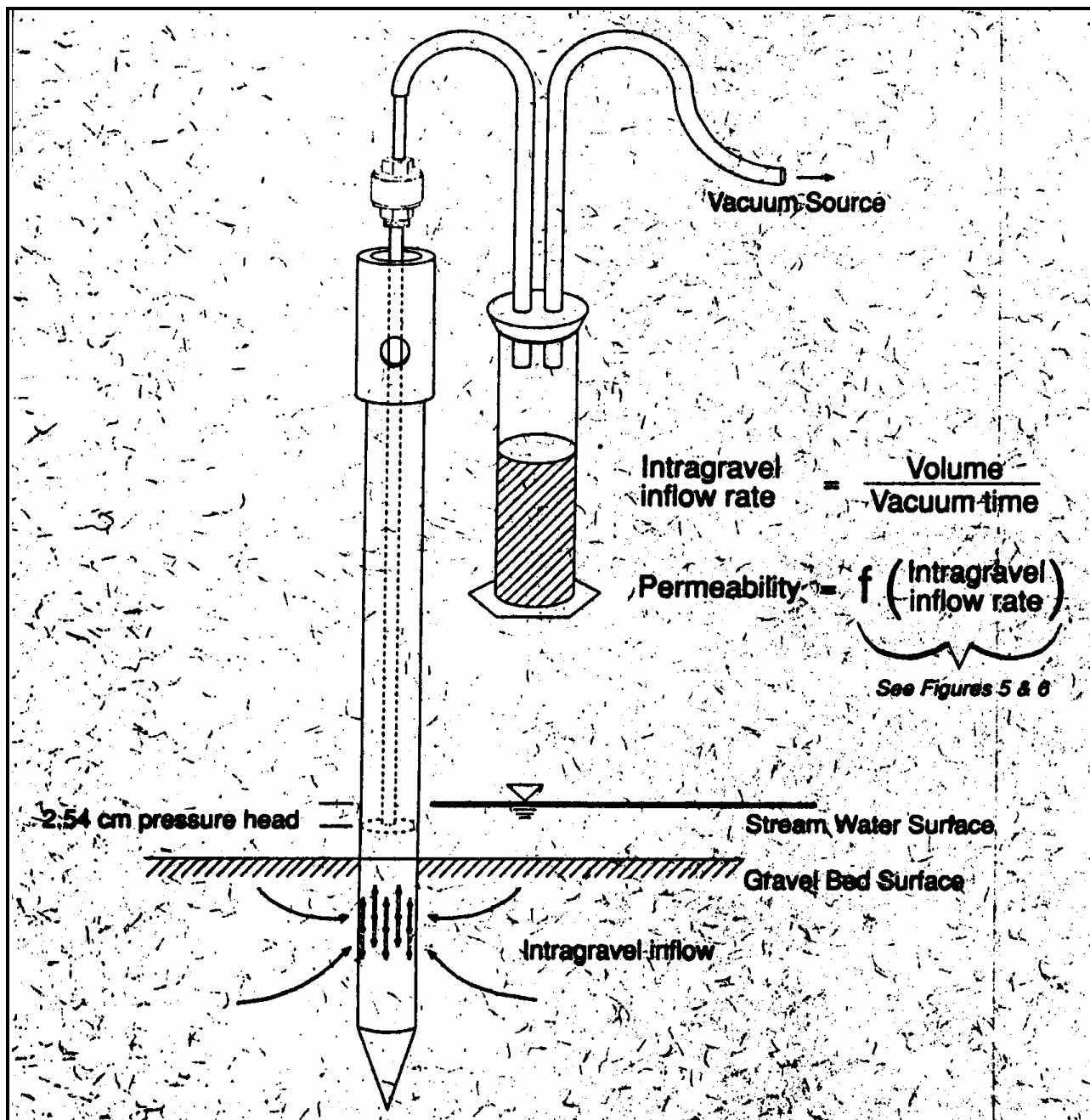


Figure 31: Equipment necessary to measure permeability. Source: Barnard and McBain (1994).

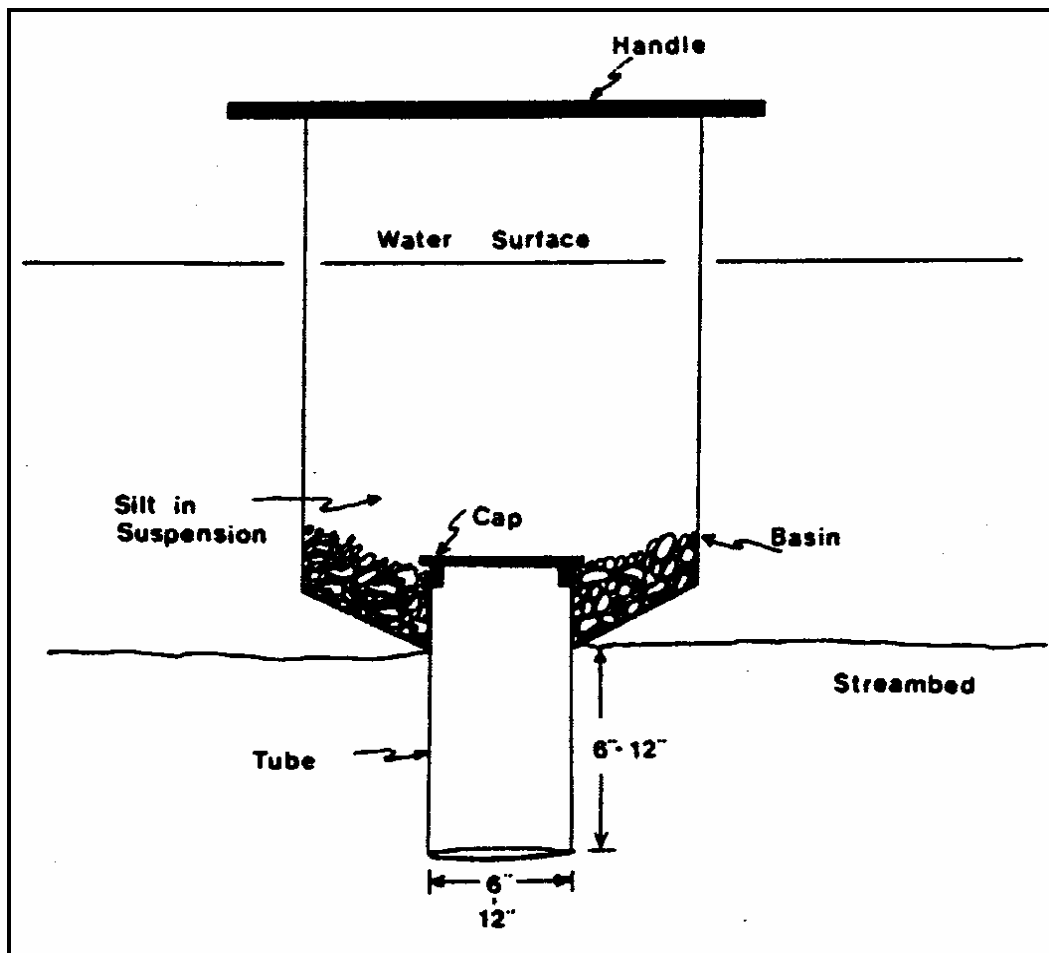


Figure 32: Modified McNeil sampler with excavated material in the reservoir.
Source: Platts *et al.* (1983).

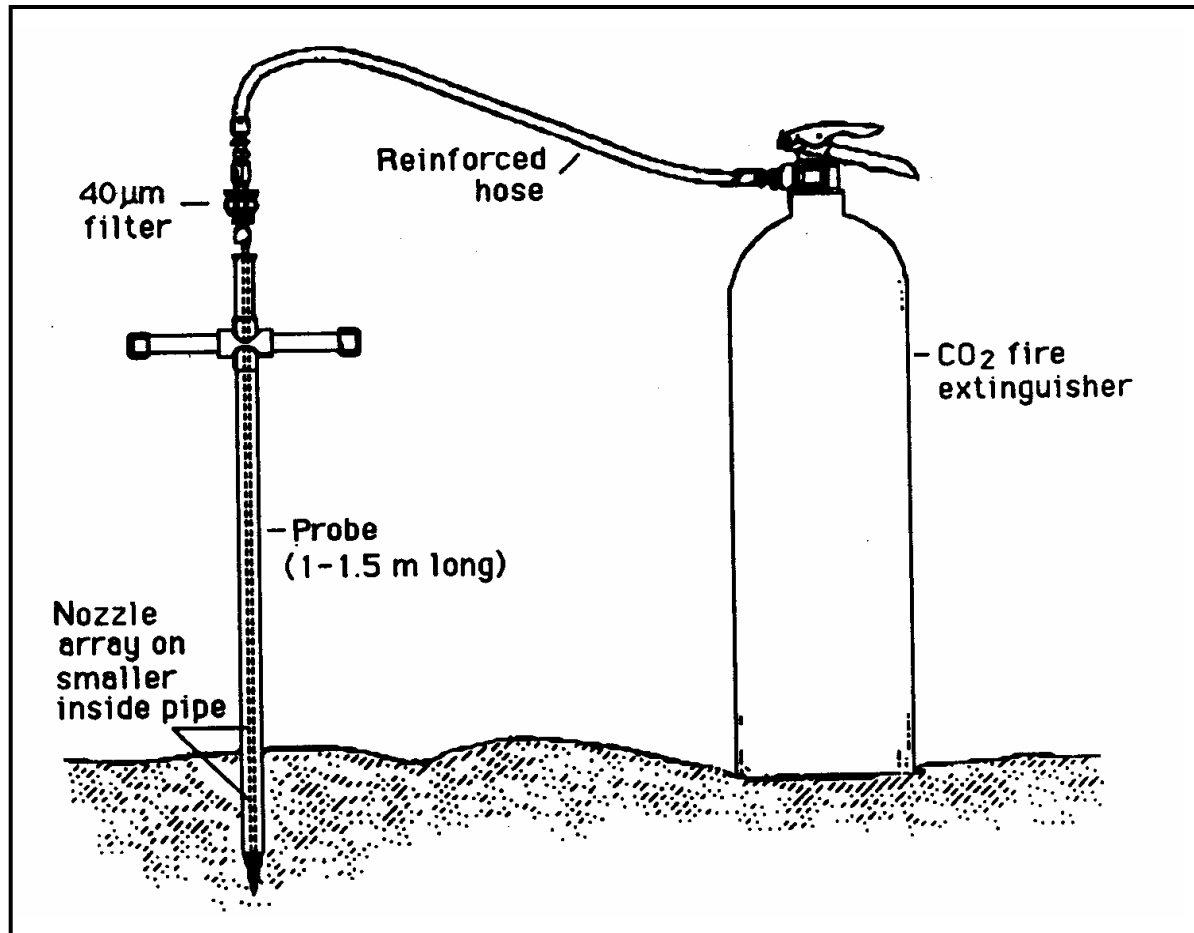


Figure 33: CO₂ freeze core probe. Source: Gordon *et al.* (1992) adapted from Hamilton and Bergerson (1984).

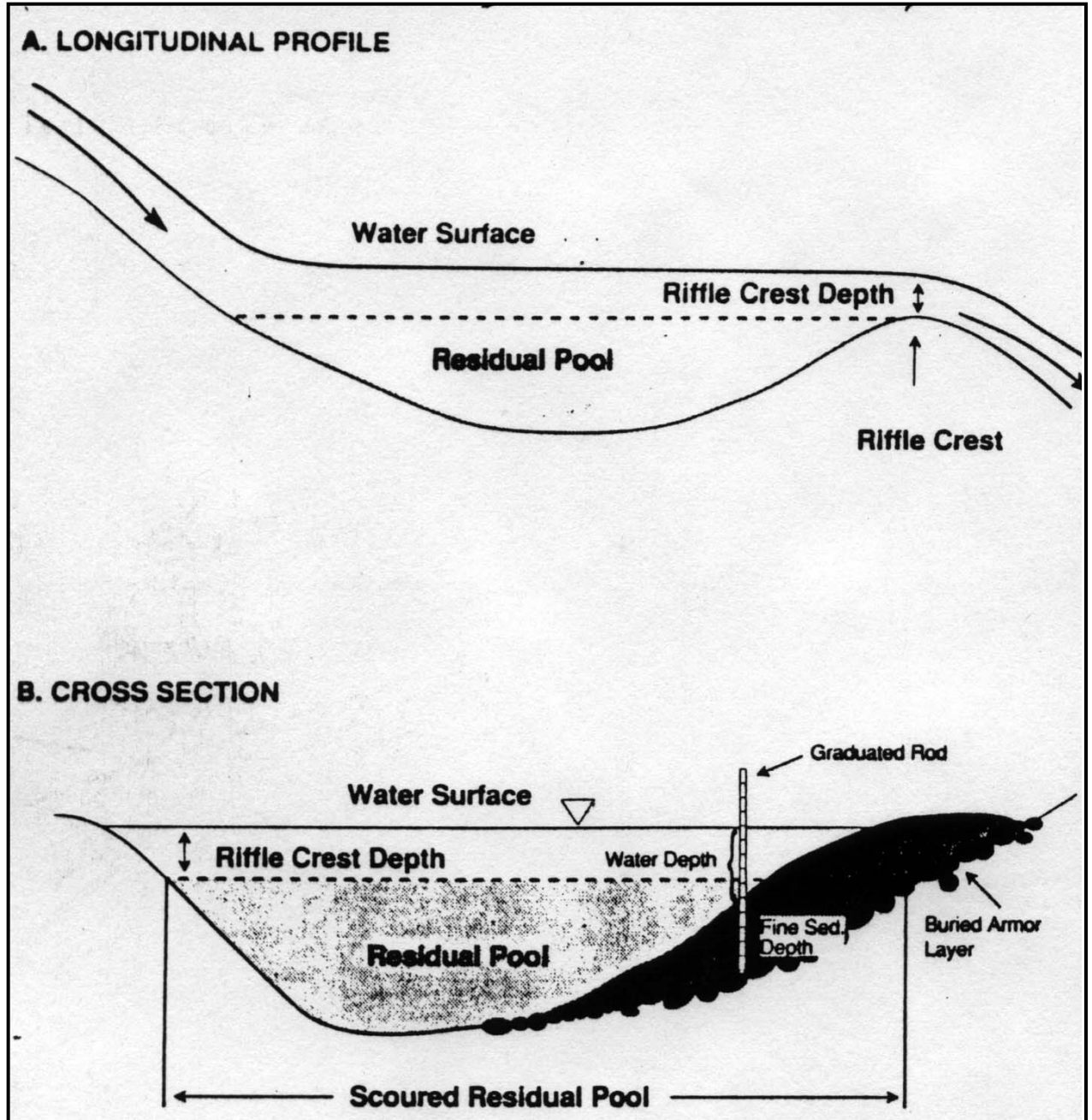
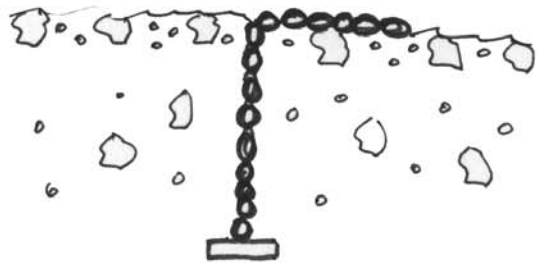


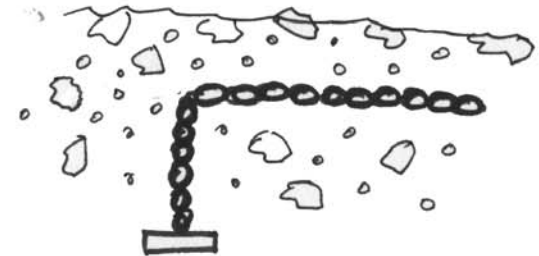
Figure 34: Measurement of the depth of fines in a residual pool to calculate V^* . Source: Hilton and Lisle (1993).



Before



After scour



After scour and fill

Figure 35: Scour chains before and after scour and after scour and fill. Source: adapted from Gordon *et al.* (1992).

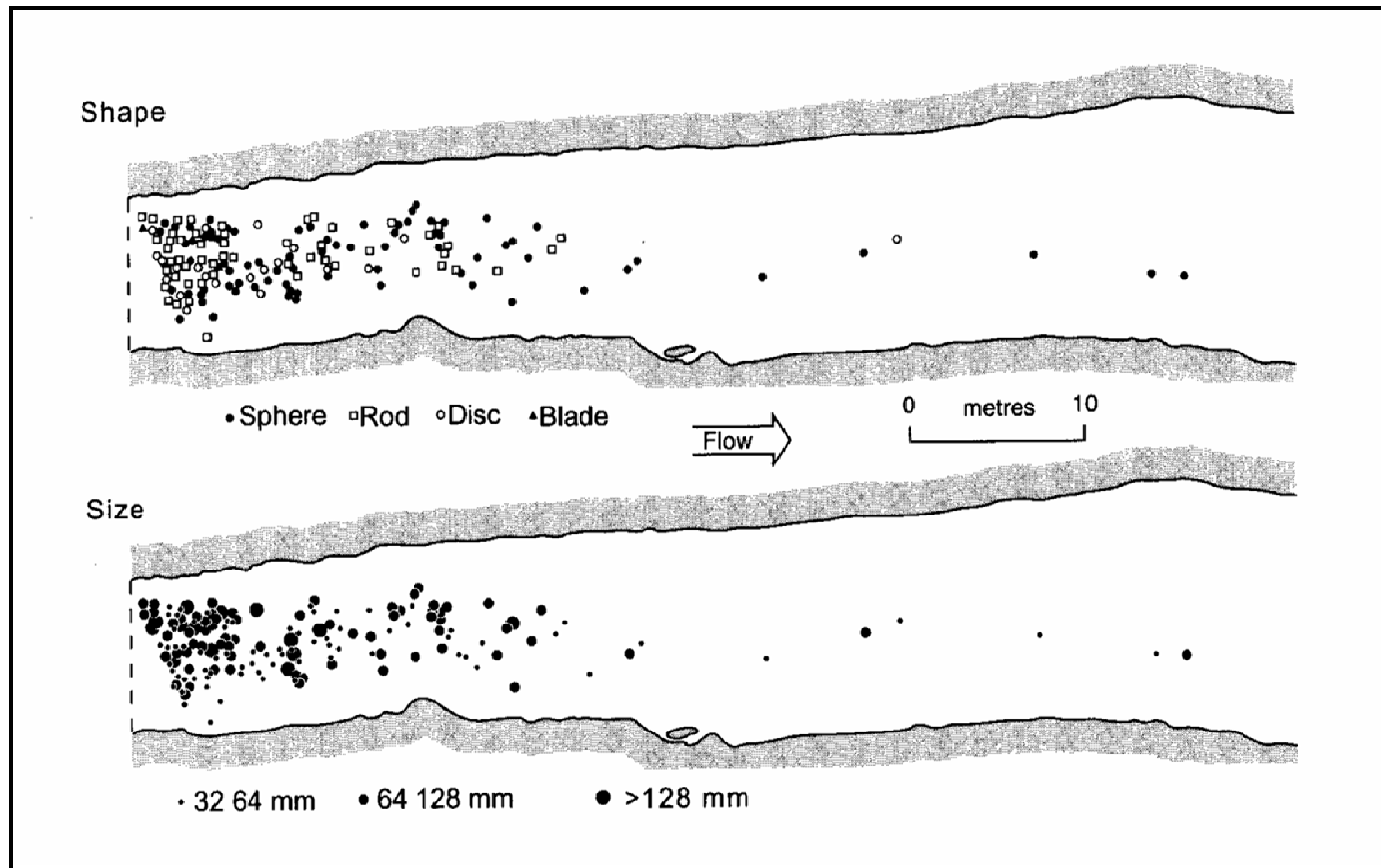


Figure 36: Movement of tracers through sediment. Source: Warburton and Demir (2000).

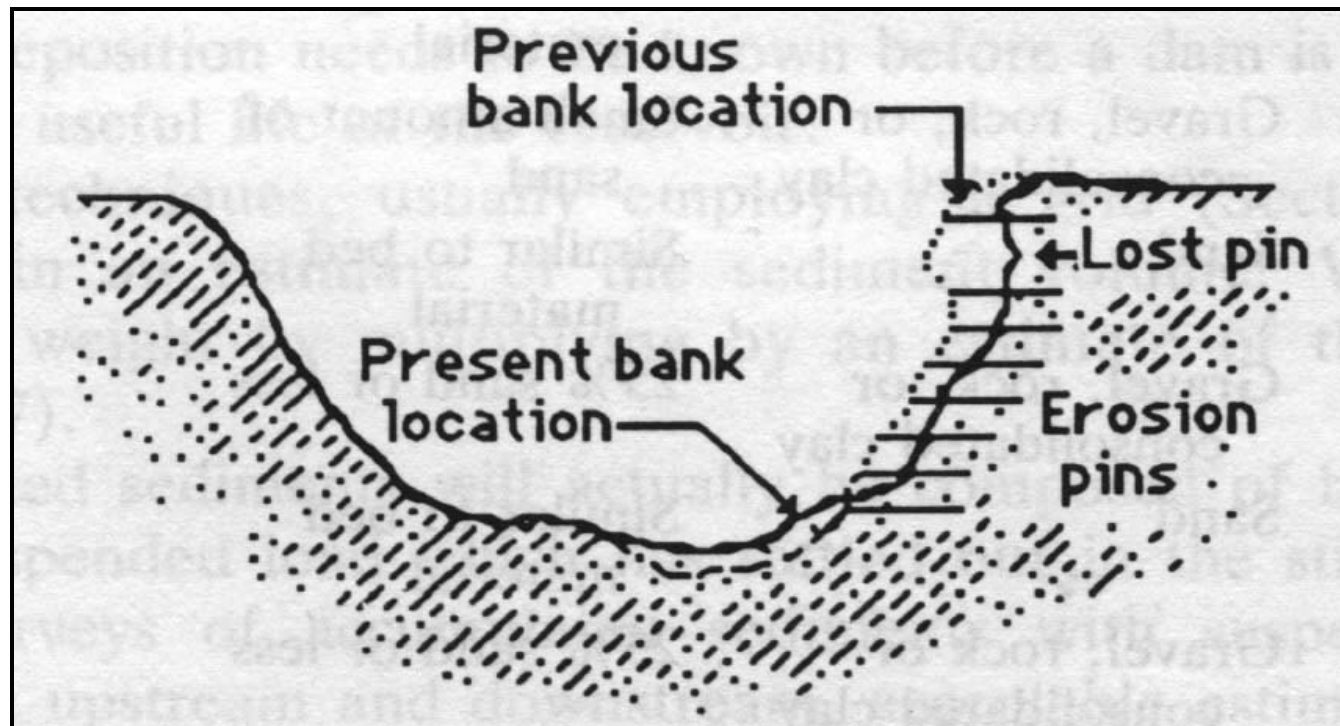


Figure 37: Application of bank erosion pins to quantify bank erosion. Source: Gordon *et al.* (1992).

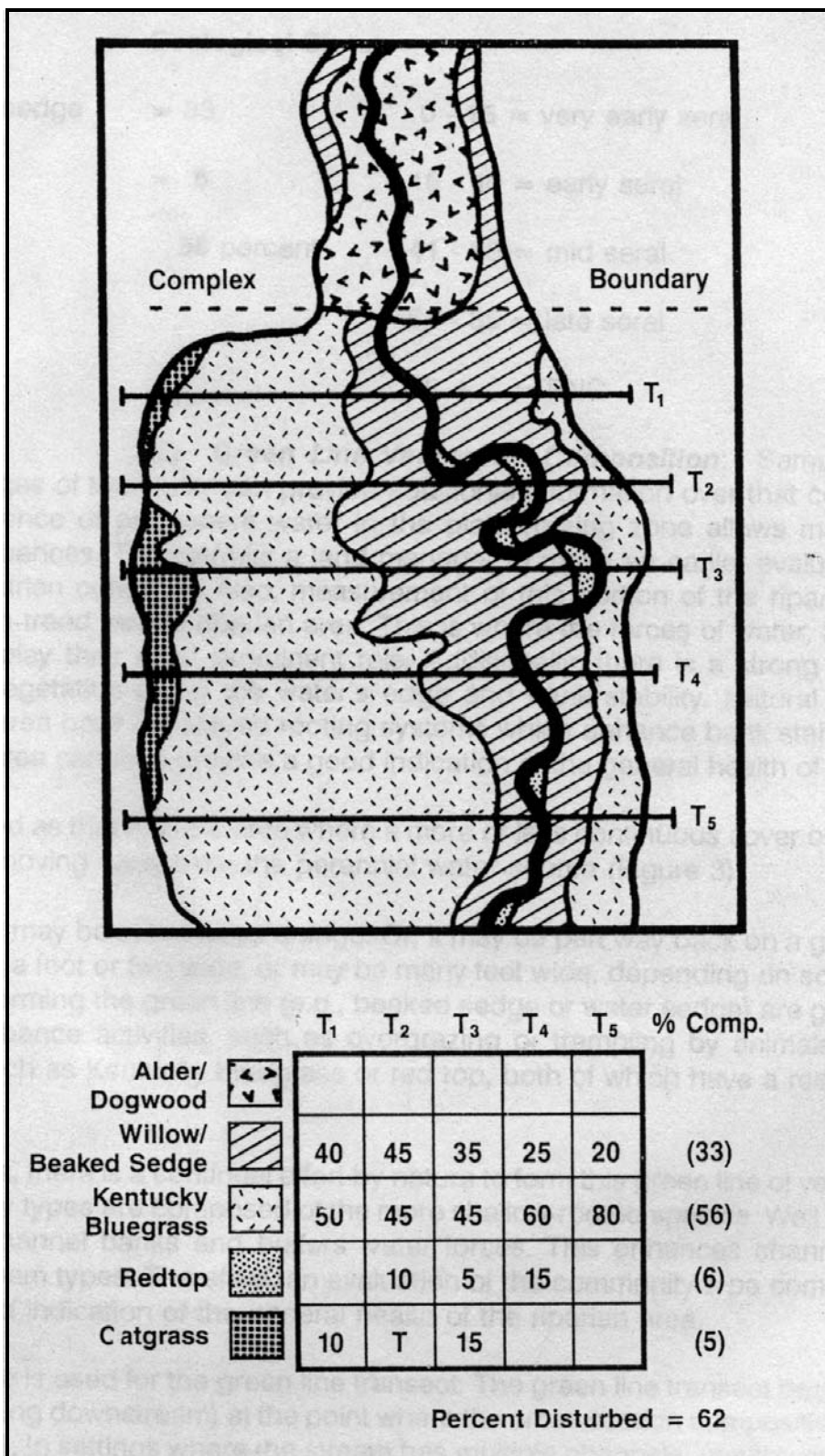


Figure 38: Diagram of vegetation transect locations and the resulting species composition table. The table is the result of resurveying the vegetation transects after an unnatural disturbance and shows the change in vegetation composition. Source: USDA Forest Service (1992).

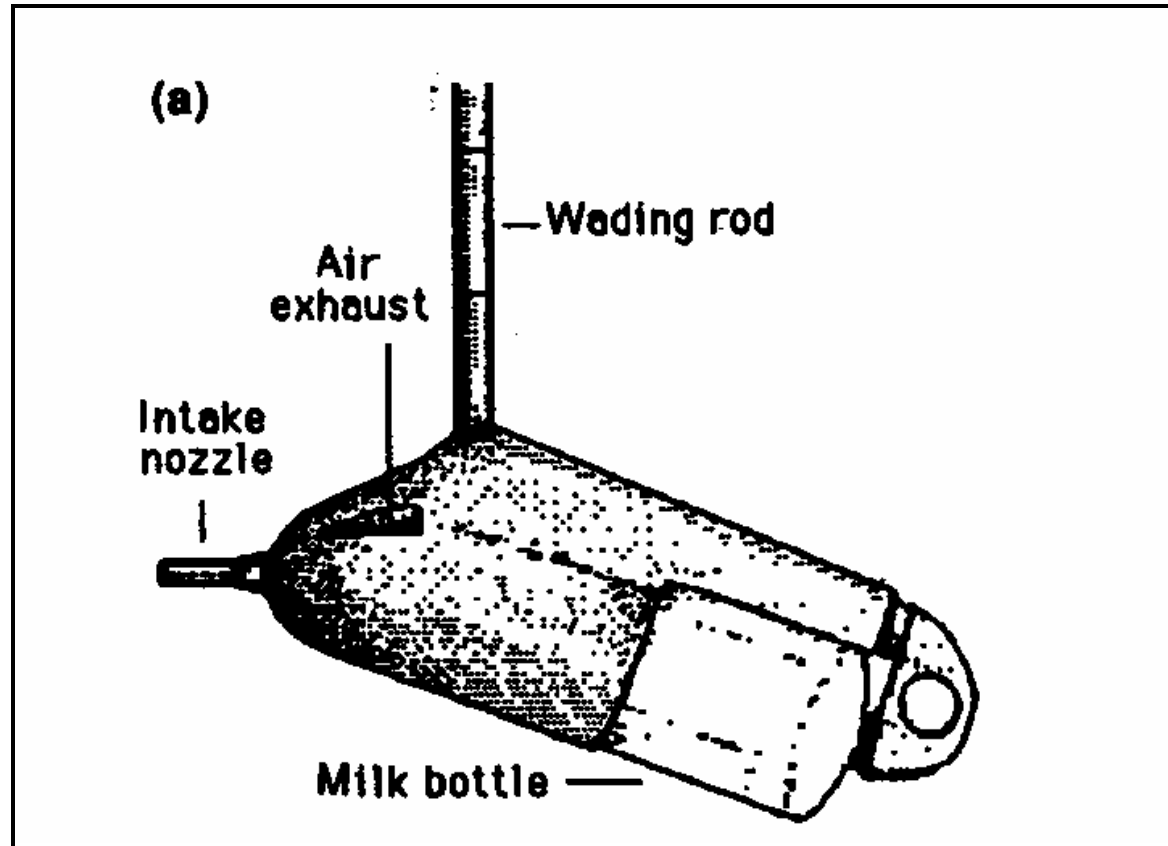


Figure 39: US DH-48 suspended sediment sampler. Source: Gordon *et al.* (1992).

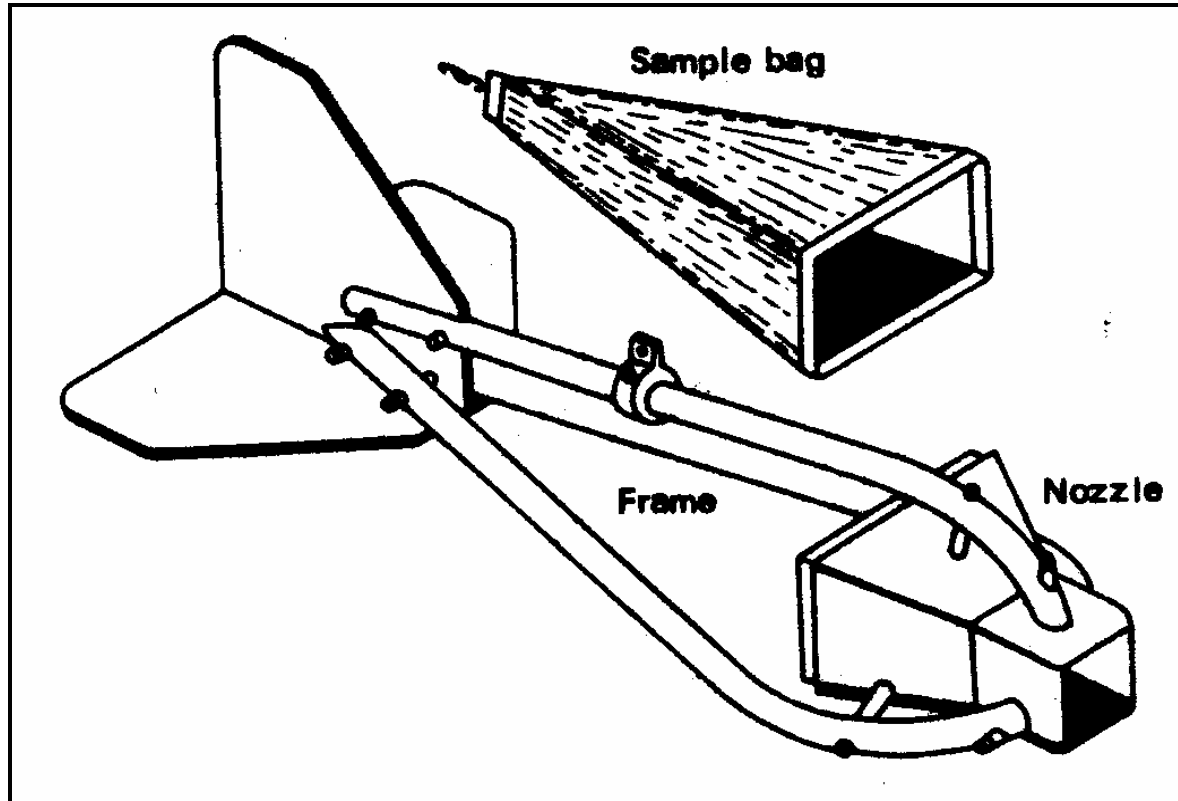


Figure 40: Helley-Smith pressure difference bedload sampler. The sampler can be mounted on a handle for wadding applications. Source: Emmett (1980).